

The Hong Kong Daily Press.

No. 4879 第九十七九四四第 日八初月九西癸治同

HONGKONG, TUESDAY, 28TH OCTOBER, 1873.

二拜禮 號八十二月十英 港香 PRICE \$2 PER MONTH.

Arrivals.

Oct. 27, KINGLEADER, Adr. sh. 1,188, E. Thatchel, Whampoa, 26th Oct.—ORDER, Oct. 27, H. UPTON, Ger. bk. 494, Schwartz, put back.

Departures.

Oct. 27, COSMAO, French cor., for a Cruise. Oct. 27, H.P.M. g.b. CANOES, for a Cruise. Oct. 27, CORONA, for Whampoa. Oct. 27, PALMYRA, for Singapore.

Clearances.

At the HARBOUR Master's OFFICE, October 27th. Name, str. for Sway, &c. John Macfie, for Illo. John Smith, for Whampoa. Amico, for Amoy.

Passengers.

None.

Reports.

The German bark E. UPTON reports left Hongkong on the 22nd October, bound for Foochow, and having to beat up against a fresh N.E. monsoon, had the vessel independently ballasted, consequently put back to obtain more.

Vessels Expected at Hongkong.

(Corrected Dates)

Vessels Name From Dates. Merom..... Newcastle May 9. Mose Day..... Cardiff May 28. Labrador..... Newgate May 10. Albert Victor..... Liverpool June 21. Queen of the South..... June 23. F. Calderon (s.)..... Orizaba..... July 7. Droning Louise..... Hamburg..... July 17. Buntian..... London..... Aug 8. Adela Carlton..... New York..... Aug 12. Korset..... Cardiff..... Sept 4. Alse..... Cardiff..... Sept 5. Olympia (s.)..... London..... Sept 5. Civiale..... Hamburg..... Sept 5.

Auction Sales To-day.

J. M. ARMSTRONG, At 12 noon. Household Furniture, &c.

HOTEL DE L'UNIVERS

NOTICE. FROM this date the DINNER HOUR will be at 7 o'clock. 7d 1737 Hongkong, 23rd October, 1873.

NOTICE.

M. FRANCIS CHOMLEY has requested that his name be taken off the list of Directors of the Indo-Chinese Sugar Company, LIMITED. 1st 1729 Hongkong, 17th October, 1873.

FOR SALE.

K. BROSINS OIL. TURPENTINE. White and Colored PRINTING PAPER. Apply to F. VOGEL, H. E. DORN & Co. of 1133 Hongkong, 11th July, 1873.

A. M. L. & C. G. O. H. HOUSE, SHIP, AND STEAMBOAT PLUMBERS. DOPPERSMITHS & BRASSFOUNDERS. No. 1, Queen's Road East and Nether Lane, Opposite H.M. Naval Dock Yard. 1st 187 Hongkong, 1st March, 1873.

A. S. WATSON & CO. CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS. H.R.H. THE DUCHESS OF EDINBURGH. AND H. B. THE GOVERNOR. BEG to announce that they have just received a Choice Assortment of PERFUMERY and TOILET REQUIREMENTS, particularly adapted for the hot season. 1st 176 Hongkong, 19th June, 1873.

BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR, AND TO H. I. H. THE GRAND DUKE ALEXIS OF RUSSIA.

Invites inspection of his large Collection of VESSELS OF FOOCHOW, SWATOW, HONGKONG, CANTON, WEST RIVER, SHENCHAU, and MACAO.

WYNDHAM STREET, (Formerly occupied by Athlone Club) 1st 1854.

LICK HOUSE. CORNER MONTGOMERY AND SUTTER STREETS. SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA.

THE "LICK" is a large, unoccupied residence for Rent, being centrally located, and having a view of all parts of the city, passing its door. Its rooms and suites are unequalled for comfort, while its Dining Hall is acknowledged to be the most elegant room of its kind in America or the Continent. Its cuisine is second to no institution of its kind; every luxury of the season, prepared by the ablest of cooks, being daily placed on its tables. In fact, the "LICK" offers the truest and most refined of entertainments, guaranteed for the comfort of its guests that the most careful judgment of experience may in their several callings, can afford.

1st 1477 Hongkong, 1st July, 1873.

H. K. KROPP'S CAST STEEL WORKS. LESSON (GERMANY). SOLE AGENT FOR CHINA, AND JAPAN. F. PEIL, 1st 1671 Hongkong, Shanghai, Cologne (Germany). NOETH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agent of the above Company at this port, are requested to give a Premium against Fire to the extent of \$45,000, on Buildings, or on Goods stored therein, subject to a bonus of 20 per cent.

MELCHERS & Co. 3rd 1618 Hongkong, 1st October, 1873.

HONGKONG FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE Company, with its Head Office at Hongkong, and Agencies at the various Treaty Ports in China and Japan, is prepared to issue Policies of Insurance, at the current rates of Premium at the respective places.

AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co. Secretaries, 1st 567 Hongkong, 1st July, 1873.

YANG-TZE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION OF SHANGHAI.

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS 75,000 TAELS.

POLICIES granted on Marine Risks to all parts of the World, at current rates.

This Association will, until further notice, provide out of the earnings, first for an interest dividend of 15%, for shareholders on Capital, and thereafter distribute among Policy Holders, annually, in cash, ALL the profits of the Underwriting Business pro rata to amount of premium contributed.

RUSSELL & Co. Agents, 1st 1089 Hongkong, 9th July, 1872.

THE GLOBE MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED, LONDON.

THE OOSTERLING SEA AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF BATAVIA.

THE SAMARANG SEA AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF SAMARANG.

THE Attention of Shippers is called to the low rates of Premiums charged by the undersigned Agents whose names are mentioned Companies, for all steamer risks, subject to a brokerage of 15 per cent.

The "Oosterling," as well as the "Globe," after paying the Shareholders a dividend of 10 per cent, on their paid-up Capital, and 5 per cent. of the Net Profits, as have been arranged, will be adjusted by the Company, and no claims or alterations subsequently admitted.

JAS. B. COUGHTRE, Secretary, 1st 1092 Hongkong, 1st July, 1873.

VICTORIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF HONGKONG, LIMITED.

ADJUSTMENT OF BONDS FOR THE YEAR 1872.

SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company are requested to furnish the Undersigned with a list of their Contributions for the year ended 31st December last, in order that the Distribution of Twenty per cent. (20%) of the Net Profits reserved for Contributors, may be arranged. Returns not rendered prior to the 31st October, will be adjusted by the Company, and no claims or alterations will be subsequently admitted.

JAS. B. COUGHTRE, Secretary, 1st 1092 Hongkong, 1st July, 1873.

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON.

CAPITAL—1,250,000 DOLLARS, IN 500 SHARES OF \$2,500 EACH.

PAID-UP CAPITAL, \$260,000; OR \$50 PER SHARE.

Provisional Committee, THOMAS PIKE, Esq., of Messrs. Birley & Co. S. D. SARSON, Esq., of Messrs. David Sarson, Sons & Co.

A. JONES, Esq., of Messrs. Siemens & Co. H. LOWCOCK, Esq., of Messrs. Gibb, Livingston & Co.

The Hon. F. RYDER, of Messrs. Turner & Co. The Hon. JAS. WHITFALL, of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co.

B. B. LEMLAN, Esq., of Messrs. Gilman & Co.

A. T. G. LEMLAN, Esq., of Messrs. Gilman & Co.

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PARSEE BURIAL PLACES IN BOMBAY.
(*India Telegraph*.)

Bombay has been greatly exercised in its mind during the last three or four months by a legal dispute in connection with the Parsee places of burial—if such a term can be used with regard to the very peculiar funeral customs of that people. Into this merits and demerits of this case we have no means of entering at present, but that it has been a "bizarre" occasion in the capital of Western India, setting all sets of classes by the ears, and filling the columns of English and native newspapers with various polemics. Yet the practice which underlies the tremendous dispute is so very curious, and the issue, which may be called the seat of war, is so picturesque, that it may be worth while to make a few notes familiar to our readers. Bombay is a beautiful city, as can well be seen for natural surroundings; it has one side a long ridge of high rock, called Malabar Hill. On the north-east of this tractified entrenchment stand the "Towers of Silence," from which the present legal contest takes its name. These "Dakhmas," as they are termed, form the most striking places of the Parsee capital of India, and are the works of the Parsees themselves. Two approaches lead to this mysterious plateau of death; one is by a winding road cut out of the dark trap rock, which mounts the steep ridge by gentle gradients, amid overhanging trees and fig trees, and foliage of a thousand creepers and flowering bushes growing in the crevices of the stones; the second approach is in the form of a long and steep path, which, winding through a dense jungle, leads directly also under the shadow of tall palm-trees and thick verdure—this latter being the pathway for the dead. Arrived at the table-land on the top of the hill, the prospect is for all the skin-and-splendour of the Indian Ocean lies underneath, with bold Elephants and the island entwined, and the red-roofed roofs of the village, showing through the green of the trees. The visitor would next notice a spot of land surrounding an extensive well, and beyond the well six circular stone towers about forty feet high. The encircling space is that neutral ground about which the Parsees and other have been so fiercely squabbling; for it has been ever held a border-land to keep the Parsees from the way of the way, the well, and the towers. The "Tower of Silence" case has arisen in the forcible assertion of right on the part of the Parsee community to hold this border-land, and to protect the sanctity of what lies beyond it. We will suppose the visitor armed with permission to cross it, going under tut-trees, and thereby reaching the gateway, which bears on its stone arch the emblem of the Fire-Worshippers. He enters the gateway, and finds a small court-yard like the enclosures of Greek temples, on one side of which is the *Sang*, or chapel. Beyond the court-yard and the little house of prayer opens a well-kept garden, full of all kinds of beautiful flowers with arbours of the glorious purple "Bongavillea," and thickets of roses and geraniums, all well supplied with garden seats of English oak, and nothing here but least beeps the serenity and uncanny character of the spot. But beyond the charming garden is seen an inner enclosure of grassy ground, interposed with dark rocks, and upon this a small grave of tall palm-trees—the group of strange weird, useless looking "Towers of Silence." They are set in number, built of stone, and whitewashed, and have been so quiet since that their husband may be never so happy in his life before.

Some Americans, a recent visitor returning home, have been asked, "If a broken-winded horse were brought to you, what would you advise?" promptly replied, "To sell him as soon as possible." "But if it be the property of an eccentric old gentleman, who has been captured by the police and brought before a magistrate, and thrown into the court? They were fined in penalties ranging downward from £50 to £3. A good lady, who on the death of her first husband, married her brother, has a necklace of the former hanging in her dining-room. One day a visitor, remarking the pendant, asked, "Is that a member of your family?" Oh, no, my poor brother-in-law" was the ingenuous reply.

When a Fire-Worshipper dies it is held that his spirit goes straight away to Paradise, the land who provides over the souls of men. The body is at once purified and prepared for the "Tower," and then, if possible, before sunset. If it be before sunset, an astrologist, Lord of Fire-temple, is to say later than three o'clock in the afternoon—the carrying forth must be deferred till the next dawn. The Hindu burns his dead with equal promptitude, but first is to be secured with the body after preparation is held so holy that even the friends of the dead may not so much as touch it. Dressed with a shroud, it is eventually borne away to the bier, the bier, and all who follow being also washed, and dressed in white garments. They must not join hands, but hold scarves of white from one to the other, and no woman is permitted to attend. The steps, of which mention has been made, are slowly oiled, and, the bier being passed, the priests read the prayers of the *Brata* to the dead, who is open on all four sides. This done, the bier is taken up, conveyed through the garden, past the blooming flowers, to the foot of one of the whitewashed towers. There the face of the deceased is uncovered, that the friends may gaze for one last moment on the familiar features; but they must not come within thirty paces of the bier. Then the shroud is taken away, and the bier is passed through the door into the floor into the interior. It is present, floor with pathways leading among granges, and on each grange lies a skeleton, or such remains of it as have not fallen through into the vaults underneath. Selecting a vacant, or nearly vacant, spot, the dead body is deposited there, and the attendants reverently withdraw. Now it is the turn of the undertakers, who show by their behaviour that they are versed in the funeral rites of the Greeks. Motioning, yet watchful, the great birds on the trees and walls have not stirred a feather till the little door was shut, but when the bolt slides and the heavens in white descend, there is a sudden rush of pinions towards the tower, and a cloud of the yellow and brown vultures flies down upon the spires and turrets above the pale circle of the sunset, and the carcasses disappear behind the lofty mass—yes, and there to tell that hidden but too easily imagined scene of living burial, which would seem as horrible to others, is not regarded with any misgivings by a Parsee. Homer speaks with especial condescension of his heroes being the "play of kites"; the Indian Fire-Worshippers rejoice to think that Spectre Arachni's creatures are sent to the dead, rather than from the disgrace of desecration. It is to the dead that the Parsee gives them to the vultures; he is a fond and faithful mourner, and every year the anniversary festival is held, *derana*, or commemorative cakes, being offered for those who have departed; while there is a species day—a sort of Easter, for those who have departed at a far-off and unknown place. The big people who went to rule the "border land" away from the Parsees to build villas thereon, and grow toddy-palms and the like, tell ugly stories, it is true, of the neighbourhood of the *Dakhmas*. They pretend that ghouls burgle at sometimes dropped about people's premises by the vultures returning from their feast of the dead; that bones half-picked and fragments of poor old men made the vicinity of their high places. Besides, the hawks the whole affair is scandalous, especially when land is so much more needed for the living in Bombay than for the dead.

All these pretences, we believe, are ridiculous and ill-founded. The custom, which we have described, however shocking to Western ideas, is one of very ancient observance with the Parsees, and dates back probably to a very early period, and is probably due to the fashions of the air upon high places. Besides, the hawks the whole affair is scandalous, especially when land is so much more needed for the living in Bombay than for the dead.

The *IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE CO.* of London, Hongkong, and other British Possessions, which insures Manufactured, Dock and Marine Stock, Ships in Port, Insurance on Navigable Rivers and Canals, and Goods on board such Vessels, throughout Great Britain and Ireland, and in FOREIGN COUNTRIES, FROM LOSS OR DAMAGE.

The Underwriting Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies against FIRE to the extent of £60,000 on any one Fire-Class Risk.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO.
Hongkong, 1st January, 1867.

WING-KEE COAL SHIP.
THE Proprietor of WING-KEE COAL SHIP beg to inform the public that his Shop has been established since 1855, at Endicott's Lane, and that he has always a great quantity of BEST COAL in store for sale. Gentlemen or Ship-masters wishing to patronise him, are requested to apply at his Shop.

1843 Hongkong, 16th August, 1873.

grim inhabitants of the enclosure do not confine themselves to its limits, as they occasionally feed on the carcasses of dead buffalo thrown on the salty flats. But they build their nests and bring up their young ones amid this hideous plenty. Nevertheless, once get over the unwillingness to object to the arrangement, it is really natural to object to the arrangement of the *Sang*. The site is unattractive, the *Sang* occupies the central of Western India, setting all sets of classes by the ears, and filling the columns of English and native newspapers with various polemics. Yet the practice which underlies the tremendous dispute is so very curious, and the issue, which may be called the seat of war, is so picturesque, that it may be worth while to make a few notes familiar to our readers. The *Sang* is as beautiful a city as can well be seen for natural surroundings; it has one side a long ridge of high rock, called Malabar Hill. On the north-east of this tractified entrenchment stand the "Towers of Silence," from which the present legal contest takes its name. These "Dakhmas," as they are termed, form the most striking places of the Parsee capital of India, and are the works of the Parsees themselves.

THE RELIGION WE WANT.
We want a religion, remarks the *Boston Christian*, that bears heavily, not only on the exceeding sinfulness of sin, but on the exceeding baseness of man; that professes to be a religion of love, but that has been corrupted by the love of power, and that has devoured their dead ones, and will some day make a meal on them. What matters it? The soul is gone safely to *Garden-Paradise*; and it is better, they think, that the body should decay by the strong leeks of those brown and yellow undertakers, than lose its fair or honourable form by the slow sadness of natural rotation.

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THE DAKHMAS.

DESTINATION	VESSEL'S NAME	CAPTAIN	AT	FOR FREIGHT APPLY TO	TO BE DISPATCHED
LONDON & SUEZ CANAL	Azamunnon (str.)	Broker	Hongkong	Butterfield & Swire	On or about 5th Nov.
LONDON	Landwurst	Brooker	Hongkong	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	Quick dispatch
DUNEDIN AND SYDNEY	Rileman	Thos. Bishop	Hongkong	Rorario & Co.	Quick dispatch
NEW YORK	Falcon	Do.	Hongkong	Olyphant & Co.	Quick dispatch
Do.	Blender	Thaucher	Hongkong	Russell & Co.	Quick dispatch
Do.	John Smith	Hagedorn	Hongkong	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	Quick dispatch
Do.	Kinlath Castle	Do.	Hongkong	Russell & Co.	Quick dispatch
Do.	William	Do.	Hongkong	Russell & Co.	Quick dispatch
Do.	Do.	Do.	Hongkong	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	Quick dispatch
SYDNEY, N.S.W.	Tanqueray	Jacobson	Hongkong	Russell & Co.	Quick dispatch
SAN FRANCISCO	Lady Blessington	Do.	Hongkong	Russell & Co.	Quick dispatch
Do.	Melrose	Neill	Hongkong	Russell & Co.	Quick dispatch
MANILA	Mary Belle Roberts	Trask	Hongkong	Russell & Co.	Quick dispatch
YOKOHAMA	Nave Constante	Utriate	Hongkong	S. N. & Co.	Quick dispatch
SHANGHAI	Orissa (str.)	Westoby	Hongkong	P. & O. N. Co.	Quick dispatch
SWATOW, AMOY, FOOCHOW, & LAMPUNG	Westoby	Todder	Hongkong	Do. & Co.	Quick dispatch
AMOY	Westoby	Do.	Hongkong	Do. & Co.	Quick dispatch

will have immediate despatch.

For Freight, apply to RUSSELL & Co.

Vessels Advertised as Loading.					
LONDON & SUEZ CANAL	Azamunnon (str.)	Broker	Hongkong	Butterfield & Swire	On or about 5th Nov.
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Extracts.

A GOOD SOUND CONFESSION

"From 'Punch.'"
"RITUALIST" "CONFESSOR" SAYS
"I shrunk a daughter confiding,
In my robe penitential, equipped,
I got such a precious good bidding!
I was a curiously well whipped!"

Her husband came home before dinner,
Too early; for what did he see?
He caught me confessing a sinner,
His wife on her knees before me."

If that her feet had been kneeling
(Which Holy Saint Martin forbid),
He could not have known her secret
And beaten me more than he did.

No doubt he expected to find me!
A dog-whip the Pagan had got,

And he twisted its thong round behind me,

And gave it to me not and not me!

The lash, when I thought had ended,
I gripped with devon and despond!

My shoulders again I desponded!

And I begged the world not to desist,

"You humbug!" he said, as I escaped me,

With a snap, a snap, a snap, and quick!

While the chastisement pained me,

I thought here every wrick!

Obstinacy! O obstinacy!

How welcome, though sharp to the touch!

Obstinacy mortification!

"But, but, but, I liked it so much!"

More pleasure with pain, too, he gave me,

When he kicked me down stairs to the door,

And said from his house as he drove me,

"Let me not catch you here any more!"

Confessor, who did flagellation,

I sainted Confessor should be;

The first since the last Reformation.

But who is to canonise us?

SPONGES.

Sponges inhabit every sea and shore, and differ very much in habit of growth. For whilst some can only be obtained by dredging at considerable depths, other live near the surface, and others, again, attach themselves to the surfaces of rocks and shells between the tide marks. Like the corals, they reveal in every variety of shape and tint, imitate like them every form of vegetation, and adorn like them the submarine grounds with their fantastic shrubberies. The fine collection of West Indian sponges exhibited in the Crystal Palace, but to which fancy must add the additional ornaments of colour, may serve to give some idea of their prodigious variety of growth. More than sixty different species have been discovered in the British waters alone, and as they go on increasing in numbers, size, and beauty, until they attain their highest development along the shores of the tropical ocean, they no doubt hold a conspicuous rank among the living wonders of the sea.—From "The Sea and its Living Wonders" by Dr. G. Hartwig.

TRAINING BULLFINCHES.

A great number of piping bullfinches are annually sent to this country, after going through the usual course of instruction. No school can be more diligently attended by its master, and no scholars more effectually trained to their own calling, than a servient of bullfinches. As a general rule, they are

formed into classes of about six in each, and kept in a dark room, where food and music are administered at the same time; so that when the meal is ended, if the birds feel disposed to turn up, they are naturally inclined to copy the sounds which are so familiar to them. As soon as they begin to imitate a few notes, the light is admitted into the room, which still further exhilarates their spirits and inclines them to sing. In some establishments the starving system is adopted, and the birds are not allowed food or light until they sing. When they have been under the course of instruction for some time, they are committed singly to the care of boys, whose sole business is to go on with their education. Each boy assiduously plays his organ from morning till night, for the instruction of the bird committed to his care, while the class teacher goes his regular rounds, superintending the progress of his feathered pupils, and scolding or rewarding them in a manner which they perfectly understand, and strictly in accordance with the attention or disregard they have shown to the instructions of the monitor. This round of teaching goes on uninterruptedly for no less a period than nine months, by which time the bird has acquired firmness, and is less likely to forget or spoil the art of leaving out passages, or giving them in the wrong place. At the time of mounting, the best instructed birds are liable to lose the recollection of their tunes, and therefore require to have them frequently repeated at that time, otherwise all the previous labour will be thrown away. There are celebrated schools for these birds at Hess and Fulda, from whence all England, Germany, and Holland receive supplies of the little musicians.—From "Conville's Natural History," for September.

THE DEE AND ITS ASSOCIATIONS.

(By Dea Houson, in the "Art Journal.")
The Castle of Flint and Mostyn are associated, in a very animated manner, with two of the most critical moments in the history of the English monarchy—the accession of Henry IV, and the accession of Henry VII. As to the town of Flint, no place can be more uninteresting. It stands low, and has a dingy, grubby character, very discouraging to the tourist who has the place with his mind full of its ancient fame. But the ruined fortress stands out boldly on the very edges of the sand, in sufficient strength to remind us of Shakespeare's words concerning "the rude ribs of that ancient castle"—"the limits of you fine and stone,"—within which, for the last time, Richard was "contained" a king. An incident occurred at the interview between him and Bolingbroke which is well worth quoting again from the pages of Froissart, though it has often been quoted before. It is one of those strange instances which we cannot explain of the sympathy sometimes shown by the animal creation with man in times of great change. The king has a greyhound to which he was much attached, and which was in the habit of recognising no one else. Whilst he and the Duke of Lancaster were discoursing in the courtyard, this creature, which used to leap upon the former, came to the latter, and made to hym the same friendly countenance and share as he was wont to do to the kyng. The duke, who knew not the greyhound, demanded of the kyng what the greyhound wold do to you, and to an evill sygne to me. "Sir, howe know you that?" quod the duke. "I know it well," quod the kyng. "The greyhound maketh you ther this day as kyng of England, as ye shalbe and I shall be deposid. The greyhound hath this knowledge naturally; therefore take hym to you; he wyl folowe you and forake me." It is needless to remind the reader how the political history to which this incident belongs connects itself with Owen Glendower and with almost the whole course of the Dee. The name of another noted Welshman, Owen Tudor, forms the natural introduction to a correlative incident in the annals of English Monarchy, which took place at Mostyn Castle. It seems that his grandson, Henry of Richmond, passed much of his time in Wales, after his disappearance from Britain. On one occasion he had a narrow escape at Mostyn. The story may be given in the words of Piersant—partly because his own residence was in this very part of Flintshire, where, as he says, "it's northern side is washed by the estuary of the Dee"—partly because he is himself the Prince of Welsh antiquarians. "While the Earl of March was at Mostyn, a party attached to Richard III arrived there to apprehend

him. He was then about to dine; but had just time to leap out of a back window, and make his escape through a hole, which to this day is called the King's Richard's Hole, then lord of Mostyn, joined Henry at the battle of Bosworth, and, after the victory, received from the king, in token of gratitude, for his preservation, the belt and sword he wore on that day; he also presented Richard credibly to follow him to Court; but he nobly unanswered, like the Shunamite woman, "I dwell among mine own people." Mostyn is near the place where the river soon becomes the sea-coast, and the estuary finally ceases. Flint is near the place where the estuary visibly begins, and the Dee stretching out to a sudden surface of sand to a great breadth, immediately on being extricated from the artificial restraint which has been mentioned above. About half way between these two castles, and nearly side by side, are the ruins of Basingwerk Abbey and St. Winifred's celebrated fountain at Holywell. Each of these is worth a visit.

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